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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.96.

November 2, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 69 65

November 3, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 85 68

7502 日八初月九

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

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83c PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

THE GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED FORT VAUX AND BLOWN IT UP. THE FRENCH HAVE FOLLOWED UP THEIR LATEST GAINS IN THE WEST. IN ONE DAY THE FRENCH TOOK 536 PRISONERS IN ONE WESTERN SECTOR. FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS HAVE BOMBED INFANTRY COLUMNS AND TRAINS. HEAVY RAINS HAVE CAUSED A STANDSTILL ON THE BRITISH FRONT. GENERAL SAKHAROFF TAKES OVER THE COMMAND IN THE DOBRUDJA. THE SERBIANS CAPTURED TRENCHES ON THE RIGHT OF THE CERNAREKA. EIGHT BERGEN STEAMERS VALUED £250,000 WERE SUNK IN OCTOBER. A LARGE NORWEGIAN SHIPPING COMPANY SEEKS TO SELL ITS FLEET. THERE ARE REPORTS OF A POSSIBLE GERMANO-NORWEGIAN SETTLEMENT. A HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY BATTALION GOES TO THE FRONT AS INFANTRY. DEUTSCHLAND TOOK A CARGO OF DYE STUFFS, MEDICINES ETC. TO AMERICA. THE DEUTSCHLAND'S SKIPPER SAYS THE VESSEL WENT NORTH OF ORKNEY. TASMANIAN LABOURITES HAVE DEPOSED PRO-CONSCRIPTION LEADER. A CITY MEETING DEMANDS A MORE VIGOROUS NAVAL POLICY. THE REPLACEMENT OF SUNKEN ALLIED VESSELS IS DEMANDED IN LONDON.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Heavy Rain on British Front.

[Beater's Service to the "Telegraph."]

General Sir Douglas Haig states that heavy rain continues. There is nothing to report.

Good Work by the French.

November 2, 4.25 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—Despite persistent bad weather, we followed up during the night the advantage gained between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillies and consolidated the ground won. We carried several points d'appui and cleared out several machine-gun emplacements.

During these operations we took 183 prisoners, including eight officers, making a total of 536 in this sector since yesterday. The night has been relatively calm on the right bank of the Meuse, and there is nothing to report elsewhere.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme, one at Verdun and one in Alsace. A French air squadron employed its machine-guns on an enemy column at Amannes, and on trains at Coffines and Mangiennes.

Germans Evacuate Fort Vaux.

November 2, 5.25 p.m.
A German official announcement says:—Finding Fort Vaux untenable, owing to the French bombardment, we evacuated it and blew it up.

IN THE BALKANS.

The Dobrudja Command.

November 2, 2.35 p.m.
A message from Bukharest states that General Sakharoff, who has been commanding in Galicia, has arrived there and will take over the command in the Dobrudja.

Serbian Capture Trenches.

November 2, 4.25 p.m.
A Serbian official message says:—We repulsed an attack at Budimirovi and advanced and captured trenches on the right bank of the Cernareka.

The French are now holding Girdilovo.

Enemy's Considerable Losses.

November 2, 4.25 p.m.
A French official announcement from Salonica says:—The Serbians repulsed Bulgarian counter-attacks in the region of Cerna and progressed well, despite lively resistance by the enemy, who suffered appreciable losses and left prisoners.

MEDICAL OFFICERS HONOURED.

November 2, 5.25 p.m.
His Majesty the King has conferred the C.M.G. decoration on Major Philip Davy, D.S.O., Captain Augustus Williams and Captain Arthur Brown, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for services rendered during the typhus epidemic at the Gardejegen camp.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AS INFANTRY.

November 2, 1.45 p.m.
His Majesty the King has wished God-speed to a battalion of the Household Cavalry which is going to the front as infantry.

THE DEUTSCHLAND IN AMERICA.

November 2, 3.40 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Washington states that the German super-submarine Deutschland brought to America 750 tons of dye-stuffs, medicines and chemicals. Captain Koenig stated that the submarine took a course to the north of the Orkneys and was not submerged for more than a hundred miles. He did not know the fate of the Bremen, which sailed on September 26 with supplies sufficient for two months.

TASMANIAN LABOURITES RESENT CONSCRIPTION.

November 2, 3.40 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Hobart says the Tasmanian State Labour Party has deposed the pro-Conscriptionist leader, Mr. Burt.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Norwegian Losses.

[Beater's Service to the "Telegraph."]

November 2, 1.40 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Bergen states that eight Bergen steamers, valued at a quarter of a million sterling, were sunk during October.

One of the largest Norwegian shipping companies is negotiating for the sale of its fleet for from twenty-one to twenty-four millions sterling.

Settlement Prospects.

November 2, 1.40 p.m.
According to a message from Copenhagen, a Christiania telegram says steamship shares rose sharply yesterday on reports of the prospect of a settlement between Germany and Norway.

Latest Sinkings.

November 2, 7.50 p.m.
The latest sinkings reported are the Norwegian steamers Delta and Tromp, and a trawler.

A City Demand.

November 2, 7.50 p.m.
A crowded City meeting enthusiastically passed a resolution demanding a more vigorous naval policy, and also a Government declaration that the peace terms will include Germany's replacement of sunken Allied vessels.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA CALLING UP VETERANS.

November 1, 12.05 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Zurich says the Austrian Landsturm men from 45 to 50 years of age have been called up.

B. I. LINER STRIKES MINE.

November 1, 2.00 p.m.
The British-India liner Mantola has been towed into the Albert Dock, considerably down by the head. She is reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Norwegian Steamers Sunk.

November 1, 2.00 p.m.
The Norwegian steamers Falkejell and Torsdal have been sunk. The crew of the latter has been landed.

Three More Victims.

November 2, 4.05 a.m.
The following steamers have been sunk: Caerloch and Raun (Norwegian), the crews being saved, and the Mogorahy (British). Thirteen of the crew were landed; a boat is missing.

American Anxiety Concerning the Marina.

November 1, 2.25 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Long Branch, New Jersey, says that President Wilson on learning that six Americans were killed on the Marina telegraphed to Mr. Lansing to expedite the securing of the facts.

Mr. Lansing replied that he had asked Mr. Page (U.S. Ambassador in London) for information and was also informally inquiring in Germany.

MR. HUGHES AND MUNITION EXPORTS.

November 1, 2.35 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Columbus, Indiana, says that Mr. Hughes indicated that he would not prohibit the export of munitions.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

November 1, 2.35 p.m.
Beater's correspondent at Melbourne says the Referendum figures up to the present are No. 964,000, Yes 683,000. The resignations of the Ministers, Messrs. Liggins, Gardiner and Russell, have been accepted.

Beater's correspondent at Brisbane says the pro-conscriptionists, Senator Givens and Representative Lamford, have been expelled from the Labour Party.

A message from Sydney states that a score of Labour Members of Parliament have withdrawn their support from Mr. Holman and have formed a new Party.

WHEAT SELLING.

November 1, 3.50 p.m.
The Royal Commission on the Wheat Supplies has appointed the following three firms as agents for the sale of Indian wheat: Messrs. Louis Dreyfus, Messrs. Samuel, Bantay and Messrs. Strauss, Limited. The agents will sell only to millers either direct or through brokers at prices fixed by the Commission. The re-selling at a profit of the wheat bought from the Commission or agents is not permitted.

RESPONSE TO THE POPE'S APPEAL.

November 2, 4.05 a.m.
Beater's correspondent at Rome says the Pope's appeal to the Catholic Bishops throughout the world for assistance to Poland has brought four million francs to the Vatican to be sent to the Polish Committee in Switzerland.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Operations Reviewed.

[Beater's Service to the "Telegraph."]

November 2, 1.40 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in giving a summary of the operations, says there has been heavy rain almost daily since October 10. The chalk soil of the upland between the Ancre and the Somme is a wilderness of mud, but nevertheless we advanced our front towards Butte and Warfocourt, and in the neighbourhood of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs. A captured German Order, dated October 20, emphasises the necessity of re-capturing the Schwaben Redoubt, which is the pivot of the position, because "it is an extremely important point." The enemy between September 30 and October 20 delivered eleven counter-attacks in the neighbourhood of Schwaben, but were always repulsed with heavy losses. His counter-attacks at Schwaben on October 21 were opportune for us and we replied by taking the whole of Regina and Stuff redoubts and eleven hundred prisoners. The Canadians and the New Army were engaged and deserve great credit for a signally economic victory. The prisoners within the fortnight bring the total taken on the Somme to 31,132.

Important French Gains.

November 2, 3.00 a.m.
A Paris communique says that north of the Somme we made important gains during the day following up our night successes. North-east of Les Boeufs we captured after a rapid action two new enemy trenches, taking 125 prisoners. Another attack south-east of Sailly captured a strong trench system on the western fringe of St. Pierre Vaast Wood with fifty prisoners. It is confirmed that the German attack on Sailly-Saillies in the morning was a great effort to eject us from the village. The defeat of the enemy was complete and most sanguinary, judging from the number of bodies on the battlefield.

On the Verdun front the artillery duel was most violent at the Douaumont sector. We have taken at Verdun since October 24 a total of 6,011 unwounded prisoners, including 138 officers. As regards material, we had captured on October 24 alone, so far counted, 15 guns including 5 heavy and 31 trenchers, 144 machine guns, 2 wireless installations and numerous rifles, bombs, shells, etc.

The day was quiet over the rest of the front. Two German aeroplanes were killed in aerial fights at the Somme front yesterday.

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

November 2, 4.05 a.m.
An Italian semi-official statement says that fine weather on October 31 enabled the resumption of artillery and aeroplane activity. The Austrian second line east of Gorizia and Carso were heavily bombarded. Italian aeroplanes mastered those of the enemy, driving them off in numerous fights and destroying two. Besides this fourteen Italian battleplanes dropped 2½ tons of explosives on railway centres in the Austrian rear. The escorting chase-planes had numerous fights and drove off the enemy machines.

A NIGHT IN THE TRENCHES.

Bangkok Man's Experiences.

Lieutenant Percy Trotter has written to a friend in Bangkok the subjoined description of the ordinary life in a trench. By the way it may not be generally known that when Mr. Trotter was wounded all the rest of his platoon were killed. He letter runs:—

Life in the trenches is not half bad really, except when it rains. We had very bad weather when I was in the line, rain practically all the time. The day's work starts in the evening. At about 9.45 or 10, just as the light begins to get bad, we stand to, that is, every man in the Company turns out and mans the parapet, and the various officers take charge of their platoons. The reason for standing to is that twilight is generally the time chosen by the Boche for raiding or sending gas over. As soon as it gets dark the men are allowed to lie down, except the sentries. There are generally three times as many sentries at night as there are in the day time. At night our battalion commander or always made all the officers stand by their platoons. No officers were allowed to sleep at all. If it wasn't for the various horrors things the Germans send over, one would quite enjoy a fine night in the front line. All along the line, on either side, one can see star shells going off or "Very lights" being fired. It is really just like a Crystal Palace show. (Very lights are a kind of rocket fired out of a pistol. The rocket goes up about 80 feet in the air

and then bursts, lighting up the No Man's land, and so enabling you to see German working parties raiding parties, etc.)

But if your company commander or battalion commander is in a rotten temper, you may not be allowed to spend a nice quiet night as the one I have just described. There are some of the horrible things you may be made to do:—

(a) Cut grass in front of your parapet and to prevent the Hun from crawling close up to your trenches unseen. This is not half a bad job, unless you are seen by the Germans, when they have a nasty habit of turning a machine gun on you.

(b) Wiring. Going out with a party of men to mend our own wire or to put up new wire. Not a bad job unless you are seen.

(c) Patrolling. One of the most hated and most creepy jobs going, and always pushed on to the poor cubs. It consists in crawling out on your tummy with one man and seeing if you can spot anything of German raiding or working parties, etc. This is a rotten job as all you are armed with is a dagger and revolver. Very often you bump up against a similar German patrol, and then you fight it out between you quietly in No Man's land. Many a sub. has gone out on that rotten game, and nothing more has been heard of him.

Last but not least you may be sent out with a raiding party. This is a dangerous game, though you get quite a lot of fun out of it. You just raid the German trenches with about twenty men, do as much damage as you can, take a few prisoners for the purpose of obtaining information and then God being willing files the German

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH EAST INDIES FORCES.

[Beater's Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 1.
Beater's correspondent at The Hague says several members of the Budget Committee have recommended the strengthening of the Dutch East Indies forces as speedily as possible.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The Lord Chancellor's Views.

London, Received Nov. 1.
During the hearing of an Indian Appeal case before the Privy Council, in a suit which was filed in 1900, and the final decision, from which the appeal was made, was given in 1908, the Lord Chancellor said that it was a plain attempt to interfere with people in possession of their estate, and the quarrel had been protracted for sixteen years. One of the first benefits of civilisation was that man should be secured in peaceable possession of his property and right should be settled as quickly as possible. Delays of this kind were a gross scandal and those responsible should suffer.

WOLFRAM IN AUSTRALIA.

London, Received Nov. 2.
The Times Sydney correspondent telegraphs that eight square miles of wolfram-bearing area have been found at Hatch Creek, Northern Territory.

INDO-CHINA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

London, Received Nov. 2.
M. Albert Sarraut has been appointed Governor of Indo-China, in place of M. Brune, who has resigned on account of his health.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

mane), you run like fun for your own trenches.

If the night passes quietly you again stand to at the first signs of daylight, as this is another favourite time of the Boche. When it gets fairly light, the men stand down and are allowed to do what they like, except the few unfortunate sentries. The officers as usual get the worst time. We are up every night, and only get a whole day's sleep (5 a.m. to p.m.) every fourth day. The trenches we were in were so bad that we had mud and water up to our knees everywhere we went. Washing and shaving are practically unknown unless there is an unusually big supply of water, which is very seldom. You ought to see me with a beard—I look some lad, I tell you.—
Bangkok Times.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Rijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

City Hall—Police Reserve Assault—st. Arms; 9 p.m.
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club—Opening cruise.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Rijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, November 11.
Government House grounds—Ministry—Children's League—9 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Fighting in Szechuan.
Chengtu, Oct. 25.—Yunnanese troops have surrounded Mienchow. The robber-chief We Ki-jen was killed while directing his men on the city wall.

Shanghai Golf Club.
Sir Havilland de Cauxmaris presided at last week's annual meeting of the Shanghai Golf Club, at which there was a good attendance. Mr. A. G. Stephen, who is well known in Hongkong, was elected president. The general committee and the balloting committee were re-elected en bloc. Sir Havilland and Sir Everard Fraser were made honorary life members.

Mr. Alfaro is Peking.
Mr. F. G. Alfaro, the distinguished British naturalist, has lately arrived in Peking en route for the British front in France via Shanghai and India. He was in charge of an ambulance on the Russian front, which he has left with the approach of winter. Mr. Alfaro is the editor of the "Encyclopaedia of Sport" and the author of a formidable list of books on natural history.

Shanghai Consul Appointed to London.
Few men, remarks the N. O. Daily News, have a larger circle of friends in China, and especially here in Shanghai where for two years he was Consul-General for France, than Mr. G. Kahn, who left Shanghai a year ago, and all will be delighted to know that he has been promoted to the post of Consul-General in London. This news was received by yesterday's mail, Mr. Kahn writing that he rejoices at the prospect "of soon living among our best allies and friends." Mr. Kahn was for 32 years in China and it is doubtful whether he will return again to the East.

The Quebec Bridge.
Progress in connection with the building of the great cantilever bridge at Quebec during the last twelve months, up to the time of its collapse whilst building the central span, was remarkable on account of the great amount of tonnage handled, the rapidity of erection, and the clock-like regularity of the advancement of the work. Except at times, from the inclemency of the weather and high wind, there was practically no delay. During this third season's work the tonnage erected amounted approximately to 30,000, and was twice as much as that put in place during the two previous seasons.

A German Substitute for Petrol.
The position with regard to petrol in Germany is, says the Motor, obscure. Whether they have obtained much from Galicia is not definitely known, but apparently there is no lack of efficient motor fuel for military purposes. From a reliable Swiss source it is stated that the Germans have long since standardised a 50 per cent. mixture each of alcohol and benzole. A table is given that this mixture gives about 25 per cent. more mileage than petrol, with only a very small loss in speed, a Mercedes, with standard carburetor, showing 43.49 per hour on petrol and 42.2 on the alcohol benzole mixture. Any occasional difficulty there may be in starting from cold is provided for by a small tank containing ether.

Huss in England.
It is time the nation made up its mind what is going to be done with the German in our midst after the war. Briefly, we should decide to keep all German money and property and expel all Germans that are not naturalised. We wish it were possible also to repatriate the Germans naturalised within the last seven years. They should have no objection to their spiritual homes. There are 32,000 civilian enemies interned in this country. How many have been actually released through local influence we do not know. Inquiries as to them made to the War Office would be referred to the Home Office and vice versa. If the Foreign Office had its way it would probably recommend some of them for Privy Council honours. If these men remain here they will be useful to Germany as her agents in the great "jump."—Globe.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. R. ABRAHAM and Rev. and Mrs. LUCHUNG and family wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to their friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent sad bereavement.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHENSON-JELLIE-LOCH.—September, 21, at Guildford, J. W. Stephenson-Jellie, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, to Annie Grace Loch.

DEATHS.

LESTER.—J. B. Lester, Captain, Kings Royal Rifles, Killed in action September 15th, 1916, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

SWENY.—September, 19, at London, J. M. O. Sweny, aged 47.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The brief summary which we published yesterday of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Food Prices must have indicated to many of our readers that the authorities at Home are far more thorough-going in their methods of dealing with this all-important problem than are the authorities in Hongkong. It is true that the subject has a wider and more comprehensive aspect in the United Kingdom than it has here, but, relatively, we doubt whether the evils which it is sought to eradicate are any more intense in degree. Indeed, remembering the Chinese shopkeeper's inborn proclivity to "squeeze" whenever he has the least opportunity, we should say the chances are that Hongkong suffers more from the robbery practised by profit-seeking retailers than, say, London or any of the big provincial towns at Home do. Yet the Government here is quite content to sit idly by and see commodities systematically fleece their customers, without taking the least action to step in on the latter's behalf.

One of the recommendations of the Committee named is the granting of fresh powers to local authorities so as to provide that, where there is reason to believe that any group of retailers is using the present abnormal situation in order to obtain excessive profits, municipal shops may be opened, on a business footing, for the sale of milk meat, bacon and other necessary foodstuffs. After reading that suggestion, Hongkong householders might well wish that a similar spirit were manifested by the local Food Committee, whose chief accomplishment has been its studied indifference towards hard and unpleasant facts. Everybody knows—the Government and the members of the Food Committee included—that, to use the words of the Home Committee, there are groups of retailers here who are most decidedly "using the present abnormal situation to obtain excessive profits," and they do so in the full and comforting knowledge that beyond the complaints of customers, they have nothing to fear and can apply the screw to whatever extent they desire. A few days ago we had an enquiry as to why the official list of market prices is no longer published, and yesterday a precisely similar query reached us from another source. Our reply was the same in both instances—that the list is hopelessly out of date in consequence of the failure of the Food Committee to fulfil its obligations, and that its publication could not possibly serve any useful purpose. In point of fact, the last general revision of the list took place on March 12, 1915, and, on making a request more than a year later—on March 25, 1916, to be precise—to the Secretary of the Food Committee that he would bring it up-to-date, he replied:—"I have gone through this Price List. So far as I can see, it is up-to-date and correct." And that is where the situation remains to-day—the only list of food prices in existence is one well over eighteen months old! Surely no-one will dub us as revolutionary if we mildly suggest that the Committee, now that the hot season is over, might endeavour to sum up sufficient energy to go over the prices once again.

There is one other suggestion thrown out by the Home Committee which might also be applied with advantage to Hongkong, and that is the recommendation that all employers and public bodies should consider the desirability of reviewing their pay-rolls to see whether there are those among their employees who have not received a substantial increase of wages, and of taking steps to improve their position. Even apart from the war, Hongkong residents have found the cost of living steadily mounting up-wards in recent years, while salaries have shown a tendency to decrease rather than otherwise. And the present abnormal circumstances have only served to aggravate the position. For the man who is paid in dollars the situation is bad enough; in cases where salaries are partially or wholly reckoned on a sterling basis, the recent high rate of exchange has been little short of heart-breaking. It is certainly high time the food and salary questions were given serious attention, if the lot of the Hongkong residents here is to be made anything like bearable, and no commendation of the one to the Government and of the other to employers.

"Our Duty."

Once again we desire to bring to the notice of our readers the claims of the fund by which we are seeking to obtain a sufficient sum of money to make it possible to arrange a weekly entertainment for a very considerable body of the troops in the garrison. As we have already explained, on the basis of providing diversion for one hundred men a week, the sum required would have been about \$390, but it has been found that the Tommies so keenly appreciate these evenings that more than that number have been putting in an appearance. That fact, of itself, is a sufficient guarantee that the movement fills a real need, and we are very loth to believe that a continuance of it right through the winter months will be rendered impossible by reason of lack of support from those who can easily afford a few dollars. So far, our appeal has brought in a sum five dollars less than \$200. This will take the scheme along for some considerable time, but we should like to see such a response within the next few days as will assure the hard-working and enthusiastic promoters of the movement, as well as those in whose interests it has been conceived, that they may count on a full and complete realisation of the object.

An "Our Day" Suggestion.

A local correspondent sends us a marked copy of a Straits paper which contains an account of a sacred concert held in Singapore on October 24 on behalf of "Our Day" Fund. This concert, it seems, raised the sum of \$709, and our correspondent suggests that Hongkong might well follow Singapore's example in the matter, adding that our friends down South intend giving other concerts for the Belgian Red Cross, etc. The suggestion is one which we cordially commend to our readers. The ambulance fund is still in sore need of additions, and we feel sure that Hongkong would readily patronise such a function as that given at the Straits. It cannot be too often urged that an enormous amount of artistic talent is lying waste in this colony. There are dozens of vocalists, and not a few instrumentalists, whose abilities are very distinctly above mediocre; and only two or three times in the year does one ever hear them. These ladies and gentlemen would, in most cases, very willingly appear in public, especially for a charitable purpose; but Hongkong's fatal want of organisation and of the social spirit forever stands in the way.

Sacred Concerts.

Exceptionally good voices are to be found in the choir of St. John's Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church and the Union Church, and it is not easy to see why sacred concerts cannot take place here with reasonable frequency. Songs from well-known oratorios and masses cannot conveniently be introduced into the programmes of secular concerts, and the result is that some of the finest music in the world is usually denied to Hongkong. During the cool season it should surely be possible to arrange a monthly sacred concert. If the charges were (say) two dollars, one dollar, and fifty cents, there would be no difficulty in getting full houses, especially if they were timed to begin at half past five and end at half past seven—and were confined to week nights. The last stipulation is by no means an idle one. The Sunday sacred concert has been "done to death" at Home and we have no time for it in the East. It was the invention of a bygone generation (at least we devoutly hope that it is bygone) that loved to combine respectability with diversion, and that helped to make us the scorn and laughing-stock of continental nations. These Sunday "pious orgies" were a compromise, and it is very nearly time that Britons learned that more than half the troubles that have befallen their race are due to their affection for such compromises. By all means let us have plenty of sacred music, but let us have it divorced from our national and characteristic bygone.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN WAS EVER WRITTEN OUT OF REPUTATION BUT BY HIMSELF.—Bentley.

The Mail.—Due per s.s. Polynesian to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Polynesian at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 2.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 214th anniversary of the death of Admiral Benbow.

Langkat Output.
The Langkat output for October was 3,396 tons.

Served in Hongkong.
Colonel A. J. Mullins, Royal Artillery, who has been appointed a Commander for Royal Artillery, got his first commission in 1880, and served at Hongkong and other Far Eastern artillery stations.

Sale of Ram.
Hang Cheong, a Kowloon comrade, of 30, Nathan Road, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Station this morning, with selling a bottle of ram under the required strength, and not of the quality demanded by the purchaser. Inspector Terrell prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended. The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next.

Supposed Murder.
An Indian washman, named Rahmat Ali, aged 40, who lived in a small hut between the Kimberley and Granville Roads, Kowloon, was found near his hut severely wounded and in a dying condition yesterday. He was at once taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. In a dying statement he alleged that he had been attacked by two Chinese.

Fancied the Trousers.
A coolie was passing a house in Yaumatei yesterday when he saw a pair of trousers hanging outside to dry, and, thinking he would like them, snatched them and ran away. A Chinese special constable saw him and gave chase. When the man had gone some distance, he fell down and another constable coming up arrested him. Before Mr. F. A. Hazell, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Burglaries.
Madame Fairall's shop in Pedder Street was broken into last night, by some person or persons forcing a window at the rear of the premises. A clock, and two pieces of silk were stolen, of the total value of \$50. The manager of the King Wah Restaurant, of 117, Des Voeux Road Central, reports to the Police that, between the hours of 2.30 a.m. and 6 a.m. on November 3, some person opened his safe by means of a duplicate key and stole \$2,925 in money and a gold watch valued at \$85. None of the property has yet been recovered.

Naval Police Concert.
A very enjoyable concert was given at the Royal Naval Yard Police Mess last evening, a large company assembling to spend a very happy time. The chair was occupied by Sergeant H. Linfield. The programme was opened by Mr. Davenport giving a pianoforte selection and later in the evening this accomplished pianist contributed to the programme a very amusing and clever turn at the piano, performing balancing tricks as well as playing at the same time. The popular Jewish impersonators of the Venus Concert Party, Messrs. King and Dutton, were encored for their contributions, and songs, both comic and serious, were given by Messrs. W. B. Cawsey, H. Linfield, Cole, Avery, W. Ward, Wain, Elson, Jones, King, Orve, Williams, Crocker and Gorman, many encores being demanded. Mr. H. Mann gave a well-delivered recitation. During the interval, Lieut. R. L. Bridges, of the Venus Concert Party, presented the Mess with a photograph of his party, the Chairman returning thanks. The singing of "The King" and "Auld Lang Syne" concluded a most pleasant evening. Mr. Davenport acted as accompanist.

KISMET
IN THE HAND OF THE FORTUNE TELLER.
KISMET
KISMET
KISMET

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

Navy v. Volunteers "B".

These teams met in a friendly match at Happy Valley yesterday, the Volunteers beating a weak Navy team by 6 goals to 2.

The game opened well, but later developed into a rough scramble. The Volunteers scored twice in the first half without reply.

Resuming, the Navy defence fell to pieces, Dunn at centre-half being obviously stale. Banks played well at left half, but afterwards lost his temper and his form. The sailors at length got on terms, but the Volunteers afterwards added four more goals.

In justice to the Navy, however, it must be said that some of these goals were rather doubtful. It was a poor game throughout.

CRICKET.

Craigengower v. Police.

The following will represent the Craigengower. O. O. against the Police, to-morrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—L. A. Rose (Capt.), R. G. Southerton, R. Bass, R. Pestonji, D. K. Khuraz, J. D. Norris, S. J. J. A. Thompson, B. W. Bradbury, Grosse, and A. Mann. Reserves:—Abbas, and Schnepel.

Kowloon v. The Rest.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon against The Rest on Monday, November 6, at 10 a.m. sharp on the K.O.O. ground:—Major T. A. Robertson, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. V. Bragg, J. S. Sulker, W. H. Stapleton, F. S. Thompson, S. E. Green, R. P. Thurnfield, M. M. Mass and R. Kennedy.

K.C.C. v. University.

For this match, which takes place on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. on the K.O.O. Ground, the following have been selected as the home team:—Messrs. J. P. Robinson, H. Overy, J. V. Bragg, B. D. Evans, W. H. Stapleton, S. E. Green, E. J. Edwards, W. T. Eason, F. W. Wood, and A. O. Brown.

FOOTBALL.

League Meeting.

In connection with the Hongkong Football League, a special meeting was held at Victoria Barracks yesterday, Master Gunner May, R.E.A., presiding over a large attendance. A letter was read by the Secretary (Q. M. Sergt. Williams) from Mr. J. Sulker calling attention to the playing of the first team members in the second division. It was pointed out that according to rule second division players were allowed to play in two matches in the first division during the current season, but after taking part in three were ineligible for the second division. Mr. Sulker's object was to alter the rule to make the number of matches include those played in the previous seasons. Voting took place and resulted in a tie. The K.O.A., perhaps, being concerned more than the others, the Chairman did not give his casting vote but left the meeting temporarily. Mr. Wright taking the chair when voting was again proceeded with. Eventually the voting was eight to seven against the proposed alteration.

A letter was read from the University resigning from the League owing to the difficulty of turning up on occasions when matches were arranged. It was, however, decided to write back to the University and state that anything that could be done to fall in with their wishes as regarded this question would be done.

The H.K.F.C. wrote that they had no objection to second division teams using the Club ground in the early part of the afternoon on days when the Club had a match, but teams could not play on the ground on days when the Club was not playing.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

Speeches at the Opening Ceremony.

The Chinese Language School which, under the auspices of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is to become a feature of the Colony's commercial life, was opened last evening under circumstances which would seem to foreshadow a very successful career. Rooms have been secured in the premises occupied by Messrs. Alex. Bies and Company, and it is in these that the group classes will be held. Already forty-one students have been enrolled. A formal opening ceremony was performed last evening, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce being largely represented, there being also present several heads of local firms, as well as the students. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. T. Edkins, among those also present being the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyok, and Messrs. N. J. Stebb, S. H. D. J. E. V. D. Farr, A. S. D. Conaland, A. O. Lang, and M. Ede, Mr. Archibald Rose (British Commercial Attaché at Shanghai), the Rev. T. W. Pearce (the Director of Studies at the School), and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, (Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce).

The Chairman said:—In meeting together this afternoon to open this Language School, we are creating what I trust will prove to be an important auxiliary in the conduct of the Colony's commercial relations with China. The occasion is one of almost general interest, and the Committee of the Chamber are sorry that circumstances prevented them asking more to be present, the accommodation available being taken up mainly by the students themselves. It was hoped that His Excellency the Governor would be here but he has expressed his regret that a previous engagement prevented his being present. We have the honour to have with us the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, and Mr. Archibald Rose, His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Shanghai. They have each manifested a keen interest in the school and we should be happy if they will address us. I wish to introduce the Rev. Mr. Pearce who has undertaken control of the Cantonese studies. Mr. Pearce has been in Hongkong and China for 37 years, and is much respected for the work he has done, which has included a great amount of Cantonese translation. He is a member of the Colonial Government Examination Board, and I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have been able to obtain his services from the outset of the formation of the school. It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting of Commerce a resolution was passed asking the Committee to make it a duty of this year to establish a Chinese language school. Arising from this the Committee's desire was to provide for both Cantonese and Mandarin dialects, but circumstances have been against the formation of a class for Mandarin for the present. Cantonese providing a sufficient course for itself, it was decided to start with that alone, rather than delay in opening the school. This I believe has received the general approval of the Members of the Chamber. We may take it that the Students who have come to form the nucleus of the school have determined on a successful course of study and with the classes imbued with that spirit, together with the practical support tendered by the Commercial Houses of the Colony, I have no doubt the School has a successful future before it, with further developments in due course on wider lines. While the School is to deal primarily with the Chinese spoken language and the book and written characters, a knowledge of Chinese manners and practices as aids to intercourse are also in prospect, and generally it is hoped the school will develop along the lines of general advancement for all purposes with Chinese. With the beginning of the school, the Chinese language will be a subject of study in the school.

In the absence of His Excellency the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn said he would like to say that His Excellency had given the idea of starting that school every encouragement and had realised that it was a very important departure in the commercial life of Hongkong. It had been a suggestion from the Chamber of Commerce that such a school should be started and that suggestion was no doubt forced upon them by the experience they had had since the beginning of the war. They had learned that it was extremely important that those who were conducting business in this Colony should be able to go out and send emissaries among the Chinese in the neighbouring Provinces to spread their business connections by people who were speaking the vernacular. Already they had enrolled forty-one members of the school and he thought that was a very promising start. Of the students 35 were British, 5 Dutch, and 1 French. H.E. the Governor had already informed them of the encouragement the Government would give to the school.

and difficulty may develop in regard to teachers, on account of the limited number available. Such difficulties as these among others will be best removed if all co-operate for the general good of the school. Dr. Pearce will be best able to put this situation to you, and, and I would ask on his behalf your co-operation with him. Considering the abnormal times, and the Military duties men are putting in, besides the ordinary calls of business, it is very gratifying to see the excellent support accorded by the students in support of the school. Mr. Rose has seen a good deal of the Chamber of Commerce school in Shanghai, and with his wide experience of China will be able to offer as useful suggestions. On behalf of the Committee I wish Mr. Pearce, the Chinese teachers and the students every success in the work of the school, and I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. Pearce and the students.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce, next addressed the meeting saying he hoped that that room would be a centre of enlightenment, stimulus and incentive to the study of the great vernacular language which they were in-agnating. He sincerely hoped that the gentlemen who came to the school to study determined would never be able to say that they had to give it up owing to the slackness and lack of enthusiasm, on the part of the Director because he would be prepared to put into the work of that school the very best that was in him. He would endeavour to put himself on terms with every member of the group study class and would try to do his duty to every individual. He would be willing to enter into that kind of relationship which was most beneficial to the student. He would like to express one thought before all present and that was that people would say that the school was starting under disadvantages because it was not in Canton or in some other great commercial centre of China, because the Chinese of Hongkong knew a little English and were so eager to learn English that they would offer little assistance to the student. But the student would have to turn the tables on the Chinese and he wanted them right at the beginning to learn to make every man their teacher. Confucius once said "When three men are walking and I form one of them the other two become my teachers," and that was the spirit he would like all the students to get. He would like them to turn every conceivable occasion in their intercourse to their own advantage and endeavour to converse in the language they were going to learn. There was only one way to learn Cantonese and that was to speak, speak, speak! He did not think that if they studied it properly they would find it a tiring study. He thought they would find it very soon attractive, even engrossing, for even in a limited sphere it opened up ways of knowledge to Chinese social life and its inwardness. It would reveal a wider world of knowledge than they had even for one moment thought possible. He thought that that school would be the beginning of widened views and be of general help to the commercial world in Hongkong (applause).

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CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

and it might be possible to arrange for certain members of the public services who were now studying Chinese to attend there also. In securing Mr. Pearce as the first Director, the school had done extremely well. On behalf of the Government he wished the school the best possible success.

Mr. Archibald Rose, in the course of a lengthy speech said that that was the third Chinese school he had seen opened recently. They had a school opened at Shanghai and when he was passing through Hankow the other day they were opening one there, and now he found that this Colony was starting a school also. He felt very keen about the schools because he had spent a deal of his career in China in living and travelling in the interior and it had come home to him very strongly that the fellow up country who could talk Chinese were in a very different position from those who could not. It made the whole difference because if they could not speak Chinese they had to carry on their work through the medium of one interpreter and he had always felt rather sorry for such men. It meant that they had to get the whole of their views and information from one man and if that man was biased in any way it tended to bias them. If they could get among Chinese merchants and others and get their opinions it made the whole difference to their judgment. There was another point almost equally important and that was that a knowledge of Chinese made their lives so much more satisfactory. A great many of them were sent out to lead rather lonely lives—they were as Consuls—and were sent to places up country where there were few foreigners, possibly not more than one or two. They were practically alone with-out anybody to talk to but if they knew Chinese at all they would find a good many people willing to meet them on equal terms. When they started the school at Shanghai there were plenty of pessimists who said the idea was absurd and that the students would soon get tired. But after six months their school was going very strongly. (Applause.) Some men had fallen out certainly but they had been driven out for slackers were not tolerated at all. The students realized that they were not pupils but students and the general spirit of the school was extraordinarily keen. One enthusiast told him that he had been dreaming in Chinese and although that was a peculiarly subtle sort of pleasure he didn't seem to mind. (Laughter.) He thought the keenness was mainly due to the fact that Chinese in those Chamber of Commerce schools was taught in such an interesting way. When he learned Chinese for almost two years he was sitting opposite a Chinese teacher who was making most dreadful noises, which he returned with compliments. He thought it was far from interesting and he really hated it. Speaking on the question of dissects he gathered that they were going to learn Cantonese and he really thought it was better that they should. The story of the difficulty of dissects in China had been enormously exaggerated probably by people not inclined to learn at all, but if they had a knowledge of one it was not really difficult to pick up the others. He was glad to see such a large body of Taiwans present because in Shanghai it was found that when the pupils began to talk Chinese, and some of them already could, the Taiwans took a great interest in the matters, and even arranged for them to get in a little work during the day by having Chinese teachers on the premises. That was an immense help. Their Shanghai school was practically a self governing body for although a sub-committee of the Chamber was appointed to run the show the scholars themselves had appointed a Committee with the Director sitting as an honorary member to assist in the arrangements. That had proved very satisfactory and was largely the reason of the school's vitality. In conclusion he wished them every good fortune, for the learning of Chinese

THE YARN MARKET.

A Sensational Rise Recorded.

Messrs Polihwall and Kotwall, in their yarn report dated November 2, state:—

The improvement advised in our foregoing report issued on the 19th ult., has become more pronounced during the fortnight and although the usual price question has impeded the progress of business in several instances, the market has been invested with a considerable vigour, a sensational rise of close upon ten dollars being chronicled. This tremendous advance, rapid though it is, appears justified by a combination of bullish factors, more prominent among them being (i) a further smart rise in cotton which has raised the region of 11d. and (ii) the position of stocks which have run down to a strikingly low and (iii) a considerable shrinkage of prospective supplies. Owing to prohibitive rates demanded for Japanese sorts, Bombay 20s have been keenly sought for and a certain reputed chop is reported to have commanded the fabulous price of \$170, which is an advance of \$20 on the last fortnight.

Clearances, although not so brisk as during the foregoing interval, have been encouraging enough.

The smart rise in prices that has eventuated during the short space of a fortnight, has naturally given a pause to further business, and the caution exercised by dealers is only commendable. Rates, however, are fully maintained, and any serious set-back to the present values appears far from likely.

Total sales during the fortnight 8,800 bales.

Sold and unsold stocks in godowns 31,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The extra str. Rangoon Maru from Bombay has brought in 800 bales for Hongkong and 900 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports nil.

Shanghai.—Advices about 6,000 bales as fortnightly sales, the market closing quiet but firm. Japanese Yarn.—A tremendous rise on the Osaka Bourse has sent prices here to the skies and few sellers have been in evidence, notwithstanding an advance of as much as \$15 per bale. Sales include:—100 bales 3 Hosi No. 10 at \$153 to \$160; 900 bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at \$156 to \$164; 500 bales Nagasaki No. 20 at \$169 to \$172; 100 bales Seta No. 20 at \$190.

Rw Cotton.—Bengal and Chinese, no tal a. Stock, Bengal 200 bales, and 100 bales Chinese. Quotation: Bengal at \$28 to \$32. Chinese at \$32 to \$38 per picul.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Nov. 1	...	Tons 103
" 2	...	" 102
Total to 2nd inst.		205
Daily average		102.50

was perhaps the most definite thing they had done in trying to shake themselves up during the last two years. The very fact that they were willing to give up a certain amount of time besides their work and military duties showed that they were in earnest and was a good beginning for a new era of prosperity for them out here. (Applause.)

The Chairman thanked the speakers and assured them that the useful hints they had given would be borne in mind.

Lessons were afterwards begun. The Chairman explained to the Press after the close of the proceedings, that, by mislaying one of his notes, he had omitted to refer to Sir Charles Eliot, who was unavoidably absent. The Committee had had the sympathetic advice of Sir Charles Eliot throughout the organization of the School and they were very much beholden to him. The Committee also desire to record their thanks to the University Authorities for the loan of desks.

CHURCH NOTES.

The following extracts are from Church Notes for November:—

In consequence of a suggestion made at the meeting in the City Hall that a service should be held one Sunday at Fanling, the Secretary of the Mission Council communicated with the Golf Club authorities who said that they would prefer a short service in the Cathedral. It has been arranged therefore to have such a service at 8.30 a.m., concluding at 9 a.m., on the first and third Sundays in the month. The first service of this kind was held on October 22, and there was a fair attendance.

The Peak Sunday School is to be opened in the Peak School on Sunday, November 5, at 4.30 p.m., and will be held on the first, third and fifth Sundays in the month under the charge of the Misses May. On the second Sunday there will be a children's service conducted by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald in the Peak Church and on the fourth Sunday there will be a children's service conducted by the Cathedral Clergy at the same hour, 4.30 p.m.

It is with great regret that we record the death on October 29 of Ah Yee, the No. 1 coolie of the Cathedral. For the last three months he has been ill and unable to work. For 25 years he has occupied his position to the satisfaction of all under whom he has served. He was thoroughly devoted to his work and took the greatest interest in the Cathedral. The Bishop made a sympathetic reference to his death on Sunday morning, October 28 when the congregation were asked to stand in silence for a few moments in token of their respect for the departed.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale has resigned his membership of the Church Body owing to his approaching departure from the Colony. Mr. Stodart Kennedy has also gone away. The two vacancies have been filled by the election of Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

NOTICE.

SAKURA BEER



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FOR MEN, ARE

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Velour Hats.

SMART BRITISH MADE

VELOUR HATS IN GREY

AND FAWN.

PRICE \$10.50 EACH.

The "Norman."

Fine felt hats with raw edge brim, leather head lining, unlined crown, bow at back.

Colours:—Green, Fawn, Grey.
Price \$3.00 each.

The "Margate."

Superior quality felt hats in the same shape and style as above.

Colours:—Grey, Fawn, Moss, Beaver.
(The Grey Hats have Black Bands).
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THE

"HENLEY"

A Fine Quality Fur Felt Hat in Silver Grey with Smart Black Silk Band Bow at Back. Slightly Curled Brim. Price \$6.00 Each.

The "COLNE"

A Smart Felt Hat

With curled brim, leather head lining and unlined crown; selected shades of Grey, Moss, Fawn.
Price \$5.50 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transference of Public Business on MONDAY, the 6th instant.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1916.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transference of Public Business on MONDAY, the 6th instant.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1916.

GOLF HOSE.

We have now a choice selection of Stockings in useful shades of grey, green, brown and Lovat mixtures at prices ranging from \$3.50 per pair. - - - -

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CARPET IN ALL QUALITIES.

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- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2454 | DRAKE'S DRUM. | (Thorpe Bates). |
| | THERE'S A LAND. | " " |
| 2455 | THE DEVOUT LOVER. | (Ivor Foster). |
| | REVENGE, TIMOTHEUS CRIES. | " " |
| 2573 | YOUR EYES. | (John Clarke). |
| | LOLITA. | " " |
| 2517 | A SPRING MORNING. | (Walter Lawrence). |
| | SUMMER. | " " |
| 2513 | LE CHANT DU DEPART "IN FRENCH. | (Madame Vota). |
| | "LA MARSEILLAISE." "IN FRENCH. | " " |

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LONDON via Singapore, Pang, Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles.....	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	noon 3rd Nov.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	MALTA Capt. C. O. Talbot R.N.R.	about 9th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & Bombay via S'pore, Pang, Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles.....	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	noon 17th Nov.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MONGHRA.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 20th Nov.	Direct Service.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Na- goya and Yoko- hama.....	Kaga Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500 Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimidzu T. 16,000	THURS. 16th Nov. at noon. THURS. 7th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	WED. 22nd Nov. at noon. SATUR. 16th Dec. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.....	Heishin Maru Capt. T. 6,000 Iki Maru Capt. Yoshitawa T. 13,500	MONDAY, 6th Nov. TUES. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cbo.....	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000 Yokohama Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000	MONDAY, 20th Nov. SUNDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Yokohama.....	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 18th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SAT. 11th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kou T. 21,000	SUN. 5th Nov. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

* Calling Sydney and Melbourne only.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kanagawa Maru Middle of
Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama Capt. Nojima T. 12,500 N-ember.
hama, S'pore, Francisco, Tsurumi M. T. 15,000 First half
Panama and Colon..... Capt. Murazumi of December.
* Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MOHL, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,700 - 18 knots	25th Nov. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,700 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan. 1917.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots Leave Nagasaki.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$432. (£122).

to San Francisco G\$350. return G\$437.50.

* Via Manila, Cebu, Shanghai. * Cargo only. * Proceeding to South America Ports.

* For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

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BOATS THE WORLD WIDE issued in connection with all the Principal

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Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES,

SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE

BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 13 knots 11th Nov. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

* Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov. S.S. Arakan 11th Jan.

Tjikembang 11th Dec. Tjikondari 11th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

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NOVEMBER 15 - JANUARY 27, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

For Steamer Date of Departure

GENOA..... Mercedine..... 1st of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,

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TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PRIZE CREW CAPTURED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 2, 9.00 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Het Volk* states that the Batavier Line steamer *Oldambt*, which left the Hook of Holland yesterday, was stopped by a German submarine, which placed a prize crew aboard with an order to take her to Zebrugge.

This morning a British destroyer stopped the vessel and captured the prize crew, who endeavoured to sink the *Oldambt* by means of two bombs.

Another account says that a flotilla of German torpedo-boats held up the *Oldambt*, but fled on the approach of British cruisers, after ordering bombs to be placed in the engine-room.

It is stated that the *Oldambt's* crew is either aboard a British torpedo-boat or on the *Mass* lightship.

WAR FINANCE IN FRANCE.

How Our Ally is Bearing the Burden.

Paris, Sept. 15.—I have often felt that nothing must be more bewildering for a British student of French politics than the mystery of a French Budget. A Budget speech in the House of Commons is always illuminating. After you have read it in the *Times* you know on what broad principles the financial policy of the United Kingdom is going to be based for at least one year. You may, of course, disagree with those principles and wish that a General Election should speedily remove a Chancellor of the Exchequer whom you curse in the secret of your heart, but you cannot help feeling that you know from what main sources the revenue of the current year is going to be derived. British finance is a great water-way you can easily trace on the map.

A Budget speech in the French Chamber is usually of another character. It begins with a number of philosophical remarks which fill the reader with the best of hopes. But when it comes to detailing the sources of revenue, new and old, you feel like being confronted by an intricate network of rivulets without being able to gain a clear view of the whole system. There comes always a moment when, after announcing reforms of an important nature, the Secretary of State for Finance ends by suggesting that a new tax should be levied on dogs.

So with our war credits. Broadly speaking, the main contrast between British and French finance during the war is and has been that, while Great Britain has set an example to the world by having recourse to taxation, France has put a few taxes on dogs and for the rest has borrowed money from her own people. Why has she done so? How is it that, in spite of this policy of loans, her financial position should be absolutely sound? These questions can only be answered once the psychology of the French people is properly understood.

Of course there is an explanation of a very plain nature which in itself suffices to account for many things. War has made France a stricken country. Everybody knows that the nine departments which are still in the hands of the enemy contain a very numerous population and some of our most prosperous industries. Eighty per cent. of the blast furnaces we had at the outbreak of the war are in the invaded territory; it is about the same case with the wool industry of the north. Besides, the whole country being mobilised, our exports were bound to suffer. Under those circumstances the Government very wisely thought that they should not ask too much from the taxpayer. Nobody can dispute that they were perfectly right in making rather an appeal to the enormous accumulated wealth which existed in the country at the outbreak of the war. After all, they were not mortgaging the future as much as they were utilizing the past.

But there is still another reason, which is at the same time deeper and of a more permanent nature. It is a psychological one. Nobody will ever understand French finance if he does not keep in mind the fact that in money matters all Frenchmen, including the State itself, are peasants. Of course, they do not realise it them-

selves. Just as the British taxpayer is not always aware that the financial system of his own country is of an industrial type, the Frenchman, if he belongs to the higher middle class and lives in Paris, does not see himself that on money questions he takes his lead from the small landowner, who is the backbone of the country. Such is, however, the fact. Hence the petty accounts, hence the habit of relying on old methods rather than making a new departure.

The war has afforded another illustration of this truth. The dominating feature in the French peasant is surely that he prefers his money to his life. If you doubt it, just ask all the British A.P.M.'s in France. They will tell you that not a day elapses without a peasant or his wife turning up to apply for a pass so that they may be allowed to go as far as the firing line and dig out the money they have buried in their garden. It is no use telling them that they may get killed while performing that exciting operation. They would rather lose their lives than forgo a few hundred francs. Now, people of that wonderful turn of mind will not object to lending part of their money to the State, even in time of war; they have been trained for ages to regard such an investment as the best possible one; and then, they are patriotic. But there is no doubt that if the State were suddenly to submit them to some new and drastic form of taxation those very people who gladly lay down their lives for the sake of their little farm and of their country would regard the innovation as an almost unbearable outrage. It might, indeed, make the war thoroughly unpopular. The Government know it and act accordingly.

Such a policy, although politically sound, might be disastrous from a financial point of view in another country than France. But here comes the redeeming, and also the most astounding, feature of the French peasant, or rather (for it amounts to the same) of the whole nation. However big the burden, it is borne lightly, owing to the incredible saving power of the people. *Observer*.

A Popular Sport.

The *Daily Sketch* of September 30 contains a picture of the Countess of Plymouth, at a Welsh fête, taking a shot at a figure of the Kaiser, described as "the most extensively patronised target" at a shooting booth.

Military Beef.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in which a Chinese is charged with the theft of a tin of beef from the Military stores at Kowloon. A Police Sergeant stated that defendant was employed as a cook at the Engineers' Mess, Whitfield Barracks, and several articles had been missed. His basket was searched and a tin of corned beef, which had been marked, with a letter, was found inside. Corporal Alberi Scott gave evidence, saying defendant told him that he bought the tin from a Chinese comrade. The meat had been issued to defendant through the boy by the caterer. Witness went to see the comrade who told him that he had only two tins in stock, and those he had bought from the caterer, who was allowed to sell things when there was a surplus and buy other food with the money. After further evidence, defendant was discharged with a caution.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Cantons.	sa.	\$	402.50.
Douglases.	b.	\$	125.00.
Indos (Def.)	sa.	\$	139.00.
China Sugars.	sa.	\$	138.00.
Malabon Sugars.	b.	\$	38.00.
Langkats.	b.	T	23.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b.	\$	84.00.
Shai Docks.	b.	T	89.00.
Ewos.	b.	T	165.00.
Kung Yika.	b.	T	16.25.
Shai Cottons.	b.	T	120.00.
Cements.	b.	\$	10.75.
H.K. Trams.	sa & b.	\$	7.20.

WOMEN'S V.A.D.'S

St. John Ambulance Association.

The St. John V.A.D. members now at work (October, 1916) are allocated as follows:—

At Home. In Military Hospital Wards	1,810
At Home. For General Service	134
At Home. In Auxiliary Hospitals	75
Abroad. In Military Hospitals	531
Abroad. Serving under Joint Committee	71
	2,622

YARN AND INDIAN SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Setna and Company's Report.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co., in their report dated November 2, state:—

Cotton:—Market ruled steady. Sales are reported of about 300 packages at \$29 to \$32 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 400 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$30 to \$34 per picul.

Indian Yarn:—During the fortnight under review our yarn market ruled very firm, and prices show a substantial rise of from five to ten dollars per bale on last mail's sales, chiefly owing to a heavy rise in prices of yarn in India, which it is reported, have advanced from ten to fifteen rupees. The imports remained very firm in spite of a good rise in rates of exchange, and the Chinese dealers came freely in the market. It is reported that about 8,500 bales changed hands, comprising about 280 bales of No. 6s, 5,200 bales of No. 10s, 1,700 bales of No. 12s, 290 bales of No. 16s, and 1,200 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 18,000 bales. Sold but uncoloured stock is estimated at about 10,000 bales.

Sundry Articles:—In imports owing to a rise in rate of exchange the importers, to get the benefit of higher rates, were free sellers, and sales are reported in almonds at \$20 to \$24 (per picul), Angoor at \$30 (per picul), apricots at \$34 (per picul), b'dellium at \$15 (per picul), Bexor stone at \$175 to \$190 (per catty), cloves at \$38 to \$40 (per picul), fish maws do. at \$80 to \$275 (per picul), gum olibanum at \$12 to \$24 (per picul), Halibore at \$18 to \$20 (per picul), Ivory at \$350 to \$750 (per picul), Kismis at \$38 to \$42 (per picul), Mavaj at \$14 to \$17 (per picul), musk at \$300 (per catty), myrrabolams at \$14 to \$24 (per picul), rose oil at \$60 to \$80 (per picul), safflower at \$18 to \$24 (per picul), saffron at \$10 to \$11 (per catty), and sennaleaves at \$20 to \$25 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in green and white beans at \$5 (per picul), casia at \$134 to \$14 (per picul), galangal at \$84 (per picul), garlic at \$7 (per picul), munsal at \$14 (per picul), turmeric at \$12 to \$13 (per picul), vermillion at \$200 to \$215 (per chest), and sedgey at \$134 (per picul).

An Unlawful Assembly.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, fourteen men were charged with assembling at a house in Yamai last night without lawful excuse. Sergeant Wills prosecuted and asked for a remand, which was granted.

KOWLOON CITY.

British Bluejacket's Sight-seeing Visit.

The tranquility of Old Kowloon City was somewhat pleasantly disturbed yesterday afternoon by a visit of nearly a hundred bluejackets from H.M. ships in port, who were evidently on a sight-seeing expedition.

The points of historic interest to be found in the locality, especially the great wall around the former official city, are of course interesting to all newcomers to the Far East, but the visitors yesterday were also much struck with the charitable work which is going on in the old city. Soon after the handing over of the New Territory to the British Government, the authorities placed all, or nearly all, of the former Chinese official buildings at the disposal of the native Christian Church to be used as a home for the aged and infirm. These buildings, which were more or less dilapidated, have been gradually put in good order, the cost being defrayed by private donations, and, at the present time, they afford a comfortable dwelling place for over a hundred old people, among whom may be found some blind, lame, deaf and dumb.

The visitors yesterday, after being shown round the Almshouses, gathered in the chapel (formerly a yamen) and were here briefly addressed, through an interpreter, by the venerable pastor in charge, the Rev. Fong Yat-sau (now in his 75th year), who, in the course of an interesting discourse, remarked that the sailors' calling was somewhat similar to his, they being always proud and ready to fight the battles of their King and country, while he was also occupied in fighting the battles of a Christian soldier. At the conclusion of the address, the bluejackets very kindly passed the hat round, and a nice little donation was handed to the pastor for distribution among the poor.

A few days ago, also, the inmates of the Almshouse were the recipients of a supply of fresh fruit from the Rev. N. C. Pope, St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Needless to say, the gift was much appreciated, and the poor people were most grateful to the donor for his kind thoughtfulness.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES.

"All Fighting About the Child."

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was mentioned in which a concubine sued a man and a woman for the sum of \$800, or the return of her furniture. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Mattingley appeared in the case.

The circumstances are that plaintiff was formerly a concubine and that the male defendant took her to his house to live. She took with her a quantity of furniture. After a while she alleged that both defendants ill-treated her and she went away. They refused to allow her to take the furniture away.

Mr. Mattingley mentioned that another case was pending in the Police Court, directly arising out of the present one, the smash of the male defendant having pledged the name of the husband. She was now being prosecuted by the shop at which she had pledged the name, on a charge of false pretences.

Mr. Davidson observed that the woman deserved to be prosecuted for such an offence.

His Lordship:—It seems to me that they are all fighting about the child, and if they can agree on that point, nothing more will be heard of it.

Mr. Davidson:—We are going to move into a flat on the 3rd floor.

His Lordship:—Don't you think that that will be rather too near to the first wife's mother? The case was allowed to stand over for the time being.

Princess Sues for Divorce.

A New York telegram states that Princess Mikieloff, formerly Miss Crocker, has filed a suit for divorce.

"OUR DAY."

Over \$41,000 Secured.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee writes us as follows:—

The total return of over \$41,000 on "Our Day" is evidence of the generous response made by the Colony to the appeal of the Red Cross. Of this sum over \$20,000 stands to the credit of the "Rose Fund"; and Lady May is anxious to record in the Press her appreciation of the efforts of all those who aided in reaching this splendid total. The suggestion to make "Our Day" in the Colony a "Rose Day" originated with Mr. J. Owen Hughes, and was, of course, accepted at once. Mr. Hughes energetically carried out his idea, and very easily secured sufficient subscribers to secure the first supply of 10,000 roses. Subsequently the Hon. Mr. Lau Oh-pak, and Mr. Ho Kom-tong generously supplied the funds for a further 5,000, and, in addition, Mr. Ho Kom-tong provided some 700 roses made locally—all that could be made in the time available. In addition, twelve catin roses were made and supplied by the mother of Mrs. Noronha and two large velvet roses by Madame Flint, which in all realised \$510 at the auction; and four dozen satin roses were presented by Mrs. Botelho, and sold at \$5 each. To all these ladies and gentlemen, Lady May wishes to make her acknowledgments, as well as to all those who so ably carried out the rose sale.

The grand total of \$41,000 odd was not realised without very substantial assistance from many other sources; and the Committee desire especially to record their thanks to the following:—The Hongkong Electric Co., which designed and carried out all the illuminations free of charge; the Hongkong Hotel, which built, decorated and furnished the tea sheds, and supplied the service and the refreshments and made over their gross takings to the Fund; the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks and the Taikoo Docks for providing the "Finest Dancing Floor"; Messrs. Noronha and Co. for the tickets and much miscellaneous printing; and to the following long list for materials and labour given free of charge or at very reduced prices:—Messrs. Wiseman and Co., Macintosh and Co., Komor and Komor, Bon Ton, J. P. Bragg, "O Be Chairful," Kwong Sang, An Men and Co., Aquarius Company, Nestle Anglo-Swiss, British American Tobacco Co., Harry Wicking and Co., United Asbestos Co., China Sugar Refinery Company, John D. Hutchinson and Co., Caldwell MacGregor and Co., Colonial Dispensary, Lane Crawford and Co., Kelly and Walsh, Kelly and Walsh, (Printing Department), Powell and Co., Madame Flint, Fairall and Co., Mehta and Co., Kayamally and Co., Chellaram and Co., Hiptools and Co., Baba Fuki, Wing On and Co., Kwong Tai Loy, Sennett Freres, French Store, Anderson Music Co., Robinson Piano Co. Moutrie and Co., Alex. Ross and Co. Ltd., *Hongkong Daily Press*, *Hongkong Telegraph*, *China Mail*, *South China Morning Post*.

Summary of Accounts.

Lady May's Rose Fund:—Acknowledged in Press \$7,529.59. Sale of Roses on "Our Day" \$12,813.58. Auction of Special Roses at Fair \$510.

English Fair:—Gate \$3,499.15. Taken at various Stalls and Shows \$8,791.71. Taken at Tea Tent \$941.62. Advertisements \$675.

Concert and Fete at Gardens:—Gate \$2,542.50. Seats \$1,101.00. Programmes \$683.55.

Red Cross Concert at Victoria Theatre:—Gate \$1,669.49.

Total \$41,000 odd.

Various subscriptions: Acknowledged in Press 1,961.15. Bank Interest 26.57. Gross Receipts \$41,597.82.

(Further details of the above amounts will be published shortly.)

The total expenses in connection with "Our Day" amounted to \$1,846.75. The War Charities Committee have voted an allocation from their fund of \$5,109.74—making in all \$44,858.81—the equivalent of which at 2/9, equalling 25,000, has been remitted by telegram to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order St. John of Jerusalem, England, as Hongkong's contribution to "Our Day."

H. G. SANDFORD, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1916.

Mass for Dead Soldiers, at Catholic Cathedral.

Though the hour was an early one (7.30) and not the most convenient for servicemen and others, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was well filled this morning, when a solemn requiem was offered on behalf of those fallen in the war.

The Mass was sung by Bishop Porsoni, two seminarists acting as, respectively, deacon and sub-deacon, and the Very Rev. Fr. de Maria as assistant priest. The seats within the choir were occupied by the diocesan seminarists and by a number of the local clergy, including the Rev. Fr. Robert, Augustine and Ouilton. The High Altar and pulpit were draped, and the officiating clergy wore vestments of black and silver. At the foot of the choir steps stood a large catafalque, with lighted torches round it. The music of the Mass was plainsong, and *Dies Irae* was sung after the reading of the Epistle. Holy Communion was given in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, and a large number of the worshippers partook. Many sailors and soldiers were present, and the No. 2 Company Police Reserve, under Captain Franks A.S.P. (R) and Inspectors d'Almeida and Alves, also attended, together with a few Catholic members of No. 1 Company.

A brief and very earnest sermon was delivered by the Rev. Fr. Augustine, the Military Chaplain. The preacher said that it had needed a great war to draw Christians together. The present conflict would serve to open people's minds and to abolish many of the unhappy differences between those professing Christianity. Already it had struck a great blow at the godlessness and selfishness which had prevailed in times of prosperity. The enemy had asked for a "place in the sun," but the Catholic Church called upon her children to help to reduce that place, in the interests of civilisation. Our friends and relations who had fallen in an attempt to establish peace and justice were not really dead to us. They were watching over us and trying to help us, and it was our duty to help them with our prayers.

The impressive service was brought to a close by the chanting of the "Absolutions" by the Bishop and clergy.

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The return match between teams skipped by those stalwarts, Blake and Gordon, was played on the Civil Service Ground on Thursday, Blake's string winning by 11 points in a game of 17 heads, thus reversing the result of the first game. Scores:—

Stanley David Grimmett
Taochi Sim
Dawson Gordon
Blake (skip) 24 (skip) 13

Netherlands Overseas Trust. Measures have been taken by the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company to overcome the difficulties in the import of cocoa beans, and the delivery of cocoa beans to the factories will begin again shortly.

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TOBACCO PROSECUTION.

Couldn't Pay the Duty

A Chinese tobacco merchant, named Ng Kuk Kee, of 139, Queens Road Central, was summoned before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistrate's court this morning, with moving a large quantity of dutiable tobacco without a permit.

Mr. Hutchison, Superintendent of Exports and Imports prosecuted and stated that the defendant had a manufacturer's licence and had to make a return every week of the amount he had in stock. Inspector Leung'gan went to the godown a few days after the return was sent in and found that the stock was 471 lbs. short of what the return showed should have been there. No permits to move had been obtained during that time, and the fact that there was a shortage showed that the tobacco had been moved and sold without duty being paid on it.

Defendant's representative said business was so bad that they were going to close down. They had not been able to pay the duty, and as they wanted some money they sold some without paying any duty. They knew it was illegal, but they could not have paid the duty.

Mr. Hutchison said the duty that would have had to be paid on the tobacco sold was \$47.

His Worship said it was a serious matter, and imposed a fine of \$200.

HARBOUR ITEMS.

The *Shinohaku Maru*, arrived in port from Sandakan with a cargo of sugar consigned to the O.S.K.

The *Soeha Maru* has brought down from Formosa and Swatow a cargo of alcohol, bamboo sprouts and general merchandise. She was consigned to the O.S.K. and her passengers numbered 72—all Chinese save six Japanese.

The *a.s. Hongkong*, formerly the P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, is in port and is being refitted at Taikoo Docks.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades, Central Station 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, November 4th.—Defaulter's ordered to parade on this day will parade on Saturday, November 11th, instead.

Tuesday, November 7th.—Maxim Gunners, Records of No. 4 Company under Company Sergeant Major, No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Football.

Tuesday, November 7th.—Meeting of players at Headquarters' Club 5.30 p.m.

